Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 97, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1791. [Whole No. 201.]

Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 29.

THE Queen-Mother had either more hypocriſy, or more ſoftneſs of temper or more cunning. She was for eſſaying all means of alluring the Chiefs of the Hugonots to the boſom of the Church, and their obedience to the King.

The differences of circumſtances, of manners, of intereſts and characters, as uſual, divided their ſentiments, and, cauſing them to look at things on different ſides, dictated oppoſite reſolutions. The two Kings however take meaſures in concert to ſuppreſs rebellions. The Queen of Navarre comes to court. The King engages the family of the Chatillons to a reconciliation with that of the Guiſes. Their reciprocal hatreds ſoon rekindle and break out afreſh. The Queen of Navarre in diſcontent quits the court.

The advice of the Duke of Alva was conformable to the temper and character of this King. He ſaid he highly reliſhed the ſentiment of the Duke of Alva; that the heads of thoſe rebels were too high in the State. The four families of Bourbon, Montmorency, Guiſe and Chatillon, all ſtimulated by other ſubordinate families dependent on them, continue their emulations, fallacies, hatreds, envies, oppoſitions, intrigues, manœuvres, combinations, decompoſitions, tergiverſations: Another civil war breaks out, the hiſtory of which with its cauſes and events, we ſhall leave the reader to read in detail. In 1567, at the battle of Saint Dennis, the Conſtable de Montmorency, in ſpight of five wounds he had received in the head and face, fought with extreme valour, endeavors to rally his troops, and lead them on to battle, when Robert Stuart a Scot, came up to him and preſenting to him a piſtol, the Conſtable ſaid to him, "you are ignorant then that I am the Conſtable." "It is becauſe I know you, ſaid Stuart, that I preſent you this," and at the ſame time ſhot him in the ſhoulder with his own piſtol; although the violence of the blow ſtruck down the Conſtable, he had ſtill ſtrength enough left to ſtrike Stuart in the face with the hilt of his ſword, which remained in his hand, though the blade was broken, with ſuch force as broke his jaw, beat out three of his teeth and brought him down by his ſide half dead. The Hugonots were defeated however, but the next day the Conſtable died at the age of fourſcore, after having ſhown in the action as much enterprize, bravery and vigor as if he had been in the full ſtrength of his youth. He preſerved to his laſt moment, an admirable firmneſs and preſence of mind; a prieſt approached his bed, to prepare him for death; the Conſtable turned to him with a ſerene countenance, and prayed to be left in repoſe—adding it would be ſhameful for him to have lived eighty years, without learning to die for half an hour. His wiſdom, his rare prudence, and long experience in affairs procured for him and his family immenſe riches, and the firſt employments under the crown: But he was always ſo unfortunate in the command of armies, that in all the enterprizes where he had the command in chief, he was either beaten, or wounded or made priſoner.

The Calviniſtic army retired into Champaine, and afterwards into Lorrain to meet the troops they expected from Germany. The Queen, whom the death of the Conſtable had now delivered from the power and ambition of the Grandees, and who remained the ſingle arbiter of the Catholic party, would no longer expoſe herſelf to the dangers of an unlimited power by adviſing the King to name another Conſtable or General of the army. She judged more proper to reſerve to the diſpoſition of the King and in her own power, the whole authority of the command. She therefore perſuaded Charles, by many reaſons, to place at the head of his army, the Duke of Anjou his brother, a young Prince of great hopes, but who was not yet ſixteen years of age. The army is reinforced by ſuccours ſent from Flanders by the King of Spain, and from Piedmont and many other places. The Duke of Anjou follows the Hugonots, to give them battle before their junction with the Germans. He overtakes them near Chalons: But the miſunderſtandings and other obſtacles excited in his council, hinder him from hazarding a battle. The Calviniſts paſs the Meuſe and form a junction with the auxiliary troops commanded by the Prince Caſſimir. They return into Champaine. The Queen goes to the army to extinguiſh the diviſions that reign there. They take the reſolution not to attack the Hugonots, now become too formidable: but to draw out the war, into length; marches off the two armies, ſatisfied with obſerving each other's motions. This Fabian ſyſtem of the Catholics diſconcerts the Prince of Condè and the Admiral, unprovided with money to ſupport, for any length of time, their army. In order to draw the royal army to battle they form the ſiege of Chartres. The danger of that city gives occaſion to new propoſitions of peace: Indeed a peace is concluded and the two armies are ſeparated; but the Hugonots did not ſurrender all the places they were maſters of, nor did the King diſcharge his Swiſs or Italian troops—which occaſion new quarrels.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A WRITER in your paper has expreſſed his ſurpriſe that only in the ſtate of Pennſylvania the law for eſtabliſhing the Bank of the United States has been found fault with: It has yet had hardly time to circulate in the others; and it is a meaſure of ſo much depth, and in its conſequences of ſo much greater magnitude than appears on the ſuperficies, that it will require a good deal of time for inveſtigation, before its merits can be juſtly appreciated. It did not want however for reſpectable authorities oppoſed to it at its birth, and it is believed their reaſonings are ſuch as will bear the teſt of time. Whether the oppoſition be numerous, or whether the publications againſt it be thoſe *of a ſingle individual*, or of many, is of no importance to the queſtion: If the reaſonings are right, and grounded on ſolid principles, they will carry their own weight with them—nor will the progreſs of truth be leſs certain becauſe of its being ſlow or unattended.

If an attachment to the Bank of North-America, (now called it ſeems the Bank of this State,) be a ſignal of oppoſition, then indeed the number of opponents will be numerous—for that heart muſt be dead to all the finer feelings of human nature, that can at once forget the eminent ſervices rendered by this Bank, not to the State only, but to the United States—whoſe preſervation in a very critical moment may be greatly deduced from it: This attachment is the natural characteriſtic of an enlightened American, who has witneſſed the ſcenes of the late war, and thinks it hard the Bank alone ſhould ſuffer, in a moment when all other creditors for public ſervices are at leaſt receiving two thirds of their dues.

The friends of the Bank of North-America are alſo warm and zealous friends of the United States; they are among the moſt ſtedfaſt ſupporters of its preſent excellent Conſtitution of government—they have no diffidence in the abundant reſources of their country—they contribute largely to its Impoſts, and have all the zeal any other citizens can have for the due ſupport of its power; but they ſee no reaſon for all this, to relinquiſh the ſolemn chartered rights they are poſſeſſed of, or to yield to any other Bank the high privilege of ſerving their country, for which they were ſo early and ſo ſucceſsful candidates. The people of Pennſylvania are too enlightened to embark all in one bottom, or not to cheriſh that power moſt, which is excluſively their own: By being ſtrong, the State is the more reſpectable, and ſhe can not be independent but by having her monied reſources at her own command.

The public creditors are ſafe in repoſing on the faith of the Union for their payments: To theſe no Bank is eſſential, while the country has juſtice to do what is right, and power to collect the neceſſary funds: How far their intereſts are concerned in the propoſed Bank can be eaſily ſhewn them; it may become the grave of their certificates, but can never give them more life or vigor than is implied in their preſent ſolid and ſecure foundation—*on the faith of the United States.*

AVARICE.

MR. OSTERWALD, a well known Banker, died lately at Paris, literally of want—

——"A want, which many may think mad,
"But numbers feel——the want of what he had."

This man, originally of Neufchatel, felt the violence of the diſeaſe of *Avarice*—for ſurely it is rather a *diſeaſe* than a *paſſion* of the mind, ſo ſtrongly, that within a few days of his death, no importunities could induce him to buy a few pounds of meat for the purpoſe of making a little ſoup for him.—"Tis true," ſaid he, "I ſhould not diſlike the ſoup, but I have no appetite for the meat—what then is to become of that?" At the time that he refuſed this nouriſhment, for fear of being obliged to give away two or three pounds of meat, there was tied round his neck a ſilken bag, which contained 800 Aſſignats of 1000 livres each. At his outſet in life, he drank a pint of beer, which ſerved him for ſupper, every night at a houſe much frequented, from which he carried home all the bottle corks he could come at. Of theſe, in the courſe of eight years, he had collected as many as ſold for twelve louis d'ors, a ſum that laid the foundation of his future fortune—the ſuperſtructure of which was rapidly raiſed by his uncommon ſucceſs in ſtock-jobbing. He died poſſeſſed of three millions of livres, 125,000l. ſterl.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. GILES,

IN the courſe of diſcuſſing the preſent important queſtion, it has been ſeveral times inſinuated that local motives, and not a candid and patriotic inveſtigation of the ſubject upon its merits, have given riſe to that difference of opinion, which has been heretofore manifeſted in this houſe. I ſhall not examine the truth of this obſervation, but merely remark, that the cauſes which may have produced the arguments againſt the propoſed meaſure, whatever they be, can neither add to, or take from, their merit and influence—and of courſe the inſinuations might have been ſpared without injury to the ſubject; but ſo far as the obſervation may have been intended to apply to myſelf, I can truly ſay, that if a bias were to influence my conduct, it would rather direct it to favor, than to oppoſe the propoſed meaſure: This bias would ariſe from two cauſes—the one from the reſpect which I entertain for the judgments of the majority who advocate the meaſure—the other of a more ſerious nature: I have obſerved with regret a radical difference of opinion between gentlemen from the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates, upon great governmental queſtions, and have been led to conclude, that the operation of that cauſe alone, might caſt ominous conjecture on the promiſed ſucceſs of this much valued government: Mutual conceſſions appear to be neceſſary to obviate this effect; and I have always been pleaſed in manifeſting my diſpoſition to make advances; but from the moſt careful view of the arguments in favor of the propoſed meaſure, conſidered under this impreſſion, they do not ſeem to me ſufficient to eſtabliſh the propriety of its adoption—and I am therefore impelled by the joint influence of duty and opinion to be one in the oppoſition.

A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, (Mr. Ames,) prefaced his obſervations with this remark, that it is eaſier to point out defects and raiſe objections to any propoſed ſyſtem, than to defend it from objections and prove its affirmative propriety, and warned the houſe againſt the effects of arguments of this nature, urged in oppoſition to the meaſure now under conſideration. I agree with the gentleman in this idea in general, but we ſhould reflect, that in the preſent caſe, the addreſs of the arguments in favor of the meaſure is made to one of the ſtrongeſt affections in the human mind, (the love of dominion,) and hence we may juſtly conclude, that they will be received and reliſhed with their full and unabated influence—this reflection appears to me to be at leaſt a counterpoiſe to that remark.

The advocates of this bill have been called on, and I conceive with propriety, to ſhew its conſtitutionality and expediency, both of which have been doubted by thoſe of the oppoſition. In ſupport of the firſt poſition a multitude of arguments have been adduced, all of which may be reducible to the following heads: Such as are drawn from the conſtitution itſelf: From the incidentality of this authority to the mere creation and

exiſtence of government—from the expediency of the meaſure itſelf—and from precedents of Congreſs—to which may be added, a ſimilar exerciſe of authority by Congreſs, under the former confederation.

Obſervations ariſing from the conſtitution itſelf were of two kinds: The right of exerciſing this authority is either expreſſed in the conſtitution, or deducible from it by neceſſary implication. One gentleman only, from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Sedgwick) has ventured to aſſert, that diſcarding the doctrine of implication, he could ſhow that the right to exerciſe the authority contended for, was expreſsly contained in the conſtitution; this I preſume muſt have been a miſtake in language, becauſe the difference between an expreſs, and an implied authority appears to me to conſiſt in this; in the one caſe the natural import of the words uſed in granting the authority, would of themſelves, convey a compleat idea to the mind, of the authority granted, without the aid of argument or deduction; in the other, to convey a compleat idea to the mind, the aid of argument and deduction, is found neceſſary to the uſual import of the words uſed; and that gentleman proceeded with a laboured argument to prove that the authority was expreſsly granted, which would have been totally uſeleſs if his aſſertion had been juſt.

(Mr. Sedgwick roſe to explain—he never conceived the authority granted by the expreſs words of the conſtitution, but abſolutely by neceſſary implication from different parts of it.)

I ſhall not contend as to the aſſertion; but ſhall proceed to conſider the arguments in favor of the meaſure upon the doctrine of implication—which indeed are thoſe only which deſerve conſideration.

In doing this, I ſhall conſider the authority contended for, to apply to that of granting charters of incorporation in general; for I do not recollect any circumſtance, and I believe none has been pretended, which could vary this caſe from the general exerciſe of that authority. To eſtabliſh the affirmative of this propoſition, arguments have been drawn from ſeveral parts of the conſtitution—the context has been reſorted to. [*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, &c.*] It has been remarked, that here the ends for which this government was created are clearly pointed out—the means to produce the ends are left to the choice of the legiſlature, and that the incorporation of a bank is one neceſſary mean to produce theſe general ends. It may be obſerved in reply, that the context contemplates every general object of government whatever; and if this reaſoning were to be concluſive, every object of government would be within the authority of Congreſs, and the detail of the conſtitution would have been wholly unneceſſary farther than to deſignate the ſeveral branches of the government, which were to be intruſted with this unlimited, diſcretionary choice of *means* to produce theſe ſpecified ends: The ſame reaſoning would apply as forcibly to every clauſe in the conſtitution, reſtraining the authority of Congreſs as to the preſent caſe, or to any other one in which the conſtitution is ſilent. The only candid conſtruction ariſing from the context appears to me to be this, it is deſigned, and it is the known office of every member to point out the great objects propoſed to be anſwered by the ſubſequent regulations of which the conſtitution is compoſed. Theſe regulations contain the means by which theſe objects are preſumed to be beſt anſwered: Theſe means conſiſt in a proper diſtribution of all governmental rights between the government of the United States and the ſeveral ſtate governments, and in fixing limits to the exerciſe of all authorities granted to the government of the United States; the context therefore gives no authority whatever, but only contemplates the ends for which certain authorities are ſubſequently given. Arguments drawn from this ſource appear to me to be ineffectual in themſelves, and the reliance of gentlemen upon them, indicates a ſuſpicion and diſtruſt of ſuch as may be drawn from other parts of the conſtitution.—The advocates of the bill have turned away from this context, and have applied to the body of the conſtitution in ſearch of arguments: They have fixed upon the following clauſes, to all or ſome one of which they aſſert the authority contended for is clearly incidental—the right to lay and collect taxes, &c. &c.—to provide for the common defence and general welfare, &c.—to borrow money, &c.—to regulate commerce with foreign nations, &c. The bill contemplates neither the laying or collecting taxes, and of courſe it cannot be included in that clauſe; indeed it is not pretended by the bill itſelf, to be at all neceſſary to produce either of thoſe ends—the fartheſt the idea is carried in the bill is, that *it will tend to give a facility to the collection.* The terms, *(common defence and general welfare)* contain no grant of any ſpecific authority, and can relate to ſuch only as are particularly enumerated and ſpecified.

To borrow money,—gentlemen have relied much upon this clauſe, their reaſoning is, that a right to incorporate a bank is incidental to that of borrowing money, becauſe it creates the ability to lend, which is neceſſary to effectuate the right to borrow. I am at a loſs to diſcover one ſingle relation between the *right to borrow*, and the right *to create the ability to lend*, which is neceſſary to exiſt between principal and incident: It appears to me that the incidental authority is paramount to the principal, for the right of creating the ability to lend is greater than that of borrowing from a previouſly exiſting ability; I ſhould therefore rather conclude that the right to borrow, if there be a connection at all, would be incidental to the right, to grant charters of incorporation, than the reverſe of that propoſition, which is the doctrine contended for by the advocates of the meaſure; the ſame reaſoning which would eſtabliſh a right to create the ability to lend, would apply more ſtrongly to enforce the will after the ability be created, becauſe the creator would have a claim of gratitude at leaſt upon the created ability, which if withheld, perhaps with juſtice might be inſiſted on. *To regulate commerce with foreign nations:* This is by no means a ſatisfactory ground for the aſſumption of this authority, for if it be deemed a *commercial regulation*, there is a clauſe in the conſtitution which would abſolutely inhibit its exerciſe: I allude to that clauſe which provides that no preference ſhall be given by any *regulation* of *commerce* or revenue to the ports of one State over thoſe of another; and it ſeems to be admitted that one principal effect to be produced by the operation of this meaſure, will be to give a decided commercial preference to this port over every other in the United States.

Gentlemen finding it difficult to ſhow that neceſſary relation and intimate connection between the authority contended for, and any one of the ſpecified authorities before mentioned, which would be eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their doctrine, have referred to what has been generally called the ſweeping clauſe, and have made deductions from the terms *neceſſary* and *proper*; they have obſerved, that certain ſpecified authorities being granted, all others neceſſary to their execution follow without any particular ſpecification. This obſervation may in general be true, but its fallacy here conſiſts in its application to this particular caſe. It cannot be applied until the exerciſe of this authority be proved to be neceſſarily connected with ſome one of the previouſly enumerated authorities—and here the argument as well as the fact fails: The authority contended for ſeems to me to be a diſtinct ſubſtantive branch of legiſlation, and perhaps paramount to any one of the previouſly enumerated authorities, and ſhould therefore not be uſurped as an incidental ſubaltern authority.

I am confirmed in this opinion, from the indiſtinct confuſed conceptions of gentlemen who advocate the meaſure; they rely upon the incidentality of this authority to ſome one of thoſe particularly ſpecified, and yet have applied it as an incident to ſeveral diſtinct, unconnected ſubjects of legiſlation; and then diſtruſting their own concluſions, or as if the inquiry would be too troubleſome or minute, they leave this ground, and aſſert that it is incidental to the reſult of the whole combined ſpecified authorities: Gentlemen muſt therefore view this right through different optics at different times—or what I rather believe to be the fact, they have no diſtinct view of it at all, the right having no exiſtence.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

THE Duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Lord Stormont, Mr. Burke, joined to the leading men of the preſent miniſtry, would render oppoſition ſo trifling, that danger might reſult to the country. The beſt of adminiſtrations ought to be well watched.

The Indians have an idea that Monkies are a ſpecies of men, and ſhould be made to work.—The experiment has long been tried in this country without any effect!

A lady paraded the ſtreets on Sunday in a white muſlin cloak of a new form. It was made exactly in the form of a *ſurplice*, and from appearances, moſt people who ſaw the lady, were inclined to think ſhe would *take orders*, and had every qualification for going through the SERVICE!

The ſpecies of beet, which was philanthropically puffed by the name of the Root of Scarcity, is now diſcovered to be good for ſo little, that a peck of potatoes are worth ten acres of it.

The Six Cherokee Chiefs ſtill remain in town, but are now quite out of faſhion!

The following articles were ſtolen laſt month from a French lady of quality at Marli.

A ring, white brilliants, weight 35 grains.

Ditto brilliant, 50 grains.

A roſe, of 528 brilliants, the center-jewel weighing near 24 grains.

Buckles, compoſed of 84 brilliants, weight 77 carats.

Girandoles, brilliants, value 120,000 livres.

A chain, containing 200 pearls.

Pictures of Louis XIVth, and XVth, richly mounted, &c. &c.

The whole perhaps the moſt ſuperb private cabinet in Europe.

The fictions of law are now out-done by more faſhionable fictions. A man who has cut his throat dies by the viſitation of God—and another who hanged himſelf, expired after a ſhort illneſs.

The Municipality of Paris have publiſhed a proclamation againſt the ſale of indecent books and pictures—Something of this kind is very much wanted in London, where the evil is grown to a moſt atrocious height.

The advice of Mr. Fox to take no farther notice of Horne Tooke's petition is founded on wiſdom, and we may add experience. Had Mr. Wilke's writings been ſerved ſo, he would not at this time have been Chamberlain of London or even one of its aldermen. The populace know no difference between a juſt proſecution, and a cruel proſecution, and take part with the ſuppoſed ſufferer whether right or wrong.

The king of France ſeems now perfectly reconciled to the revolution, and when this, after a long ſtate of probation, is confirmed, the aſſembly, it is ſaid, mean to extend the prerogative in ſome reſpects.

Powderham-Caſtle, February 5.

Yeſterday evening a moſt alarming accident occurred at this venerable ſeat, which had very nearly proved fatal. As the Hon. Miſs Courtenay was ſtanding near the drawing-room fire in earneſt converſation with another lady, her cloaths unfortunately caught the blaze, and ſhe was almoſt inſtantly inveloped in flames. Lord Courtenay, who was happily in the room, with wonderful preſence of mind, threw his terrified relative down, and inſtantly rolled the carpet round her, and with the timely aſſiſtance of the company, ſoon extinguiſhed the flames. Miſs Courtenay is however dreadfully burnt in the face, neck and arms. His Lordſhip's hands and face are likewiſe much injured.

It is but two years ago that a beloved ſiſter of his Lordſhip's was burnt to death in London, by her clothes taking fire, whilſt ſhe was dreſſing to go to St. James's on her Majeſty's Birth-Day.

Feb. 11. Letters from Madrid of the 8th of January, mention that the ſpirit of reformation has ſpread ſo generally through Spain, that the government are taking every precaution to prevent its dreaded conſequences: ſeveral people have been baniſhed for ſpeaking and writing too freely.

Feb. 12. Some diſpatches of the laſt importance were received yeſterday from France, which were communicated to his Majeſty at the Levee.

The ſubſtance of theſe diſpatches were laſt night, reported to be, that the Duke of Orleans had been diſcovered in Paris to act a part which was thought inimical to the new government, and that the populace had, in reſentment, put him to an ignominious death. Letters were received in town yeſterday, by the way of Dieppe, which are alſo ſaid to contain this melancholy intelligence. It will give us real pleaſure to be able to contradict this tale, and compoſe the minds of this illuſtrious perſonage's friends in London.

The holy inquiſition of Rome, being unable to ſubſtantiate any irreligious charges againſt poor Caglioſtro, have turned him over to the civil power on an accuſation of high treaſon; tho' it is generally believed that the charge is brought only to harraſs him, and as an excuſe for ſhutting him up in a moſt horrid dungeon.

Laſt night Capt. Bowles, chief of the embaſſy of the Creeks and Cherokee Indians, was initiated into the myſteries of Free Maſonry.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Jan. 27.

The King's Meſſage to the Emperor of Germany.

A LETTER, bearing the name of Leopold, to the King of France, on the ſubject of the claims which the Princes and different members of the German empire make to their poſſeſſions in Alſace, having been printed in the public papers ſome days ago, with many corruptions of the text, the King ſent a tranſlation of the original which is in latin, to the National Aſſembly. This communication was accompanied with a declaration from his Majeſty, that he looked upon this letter from Leopold, in no other light, than as an official meaſure, as Emperor of Germany, and that it was preceded and followed by the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurance of pacific intentions. And he takes the ſame opportunity of profeſſing that ſuch ſeems to be the diſpoſitions of all the other principal courts of Europe.

Immediately after the reading of this letter, a decree paſſed on the motion of the military committee, for augmenting the fifty thouſand fuſees, ordered by a decree of the 18th of December, to be diſtributed among the National Guards, of the kingdom to ninety-eight thouſand. Of theſe fuſees, the officers of the departments, diſtricts, and municipalities, are to be the guardians; the names of the citizens to whom they are entruſted, are to be regiſtered; and, whoever is convicted of ſelling his fuſee, is to be rendered incapable of bearing arms for three years.

As ſoon as this defenſive decree had paſſed, M. Mirabeau, and M. Alexander Lameth, produced two plans of Decrees, the object of which were, to repreſent the apparent diſpoſitions of the powers of Europe towards France, and the meaſures to be taken for the ſecurity of the frontiers.—To preſs the King to organize the army immediately, and fill up the regiments. For this latter purpoſe, orders are given, that a hundred thouſand recruits ſhall be levied in the following manner: The recruits which are to be levied in the different departments of free citizens, are to be enliſted for three years only, and to receive three ſols per day, under the condition of holding themſelves in readineſs to join their regiments when called upon, when they ſhall receive the ſame pay as the regulars, and be furniſhed with fifty livres for their equipment.

By this means the Aſſembly propoſes, by a moderate expence, to provide for the defence of the kingdom, in caſe of any attempts from a neighbouring power, in conjunction with the innumerable malcontents.

The King is alſo deſired to compleat the thirty regiments of infantry, and twenty regiments of horſe, deſtined for the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, the Ardennes, the High Soan, Mount Jura, the Var, and the Higher and Lower Alps.

FORT-WILLIAM, *(E. I.)* Aug. 14.

The war goes on with vigor and ſucceſs. Tippoo has retreated within the paſſes, and left the whole of the Coimbetour and Dingigut country at our mercy.

PONDICHERRY.

Letters received in Paris, mention with much confidence, that general Meadows has been compleatly defeated by the forces of Tippoo Saib, commanded by that Prince in perſon.—They ſtate particularly, that the detachment of colonel Floyd was entirely cut to pieces. General Meadows, it is ſaid, quitted his heavy artillery, endeavoring to join and ſave the colonel's detachment. The cavalry of the tyrant Tippoo, however, harraſſed the Britiſh forces ſo pertinaciouſly, that at length, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the commanders, a complete rout enſued.

The forces of Tippoo are ſaid to have been entirely under the diſpoſal of French officers, to whoſe military ſkill and conduct the victory is principally attributable.

The above is given but as a report. We cannot pledge ourſelves for the perfect truth of it, as the channel by which it comes makes it to us liable to ſome doubt.

Further advices by the Ship Hope, arrived at New-York, in ſix weeks from London.

The charter of the Dutch Eaſt-India company having expired, it is expected that if renewed, it will be on a different footing from the old one.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia deſirous of attaching to her intereſt a warlike ally, has made the moſt tempting offers to the King of Sweden.

Alarming commotions have recently taken place in *Paris*, but were ſuppreſſed by the interpoſition of the Mayor.

The Right Honorable Alleyne Fitz Herbert, Ambaſſador to the King of Spain, is created a Baron of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron of St. Helens.

Accounts from France ſtate that the Engliſh forces have been checked in their operations by Tippoo Saib. General Meadows, an experienced officer, commands the army, ordered againſt that Prince.

Other accounts ſay that the Engliſh have gained great advantages over Tippoo. Time alone will aſcertain the truth.

Great-Britain inſiſts on mediating between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; but the terms do not appear to be palatable to the former; in conſequence of this the Engliſh are equipping a fleet to be ſent to the Baltic; the old idea of the balance of power will probably intereſt Great-Britain to give effectual aid to the Turks.

The Emperor of Germany, notwithſtanding the interpoſition of Pruſſia, to the contrary, is proceeding in the reſtoration of the Prince Biſhop of Liege and the affairs of that principality to their former ſituation.

The malcontents in Paris appear to enjoy the moſt unbounded licence in printing and publiſhing their opinions—they write and ſpeak what they pleaſe; the preſs is open to all parties.

The great ſtorm in December was felt on the continent as well as in England, a veſſel called the Amphitrite was wrecked on the coaſt of France—and out of 108 perſons 3 only eſcaped.

The revolution of France is daily producing the moſt beneficial conſequences in meliorating the condition of other countries; ſome oppoſition being made to an increaſe of the taxes in Spain by the Biſhop of Orenſe, who addreſſed the King in a firm but reſpectful manner on the ſubject, the augmentation of the taxes in Gallicia was abandoned.

The Ruſſian fleet arrived before Warna on the black ſea, the 14th December, and immediately began to bombard the ſame—ſhould the Ruſſians ſucceed in their enterprize, they may attempt the ſurprize of Conſtantinople with a probability of ſucceſs.

The Turkiſh garriſon of Iſmail conſiſted of 18000 men—the Ruſſian army of 28000—the latter loſt 2000 men, and had a great number wounded—the priſoners taken amounted to 5000—the remainder of the garriſon periſhed: The aſſault commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the place was carried by the Ruſſians about one in the afternoon; other ſucceſſes have attended the arms of Ruſſia, the particulars of which are not publiſhed

Great confuſion and tumult are ſaid to prevail in Conſtantinople, occaſioned by a great ſcarcity of proviſions.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.)* March 16.

As the wealth and proſperity of individuals conſtitute the riches of the whole, it muſt afford pleaſure to every generous mind to be informed, that one of our own citizens has lately recovered in England a debt of *twenty thouſand dollars*, which, from the ſuppoſed inſolvency of the debtor, had for many years been deemed deſperate.

A correſpondent authoriſes us to aſſure the public, that notwithſtanding ſuggeſtions to the contrary, Col. LANGDON, in his laſt letters, poſitively declines being conſidered as a candidate for either of the offices of Preſident, Senator, or Repreſentative.

BOSTON, MARCH 21.

The Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery (of which not one ticket was returned into the State Treaſury) commenced drawing on Thurſday laſt (17th March) at four o'clock, P. M. the time aſſigned.—The following are among the prizes drawn:

No. 10542, 500 dollars.——No. 22229, 1000 dollars.——No. 12918, 500 do.——No. 1565, 1000 dollars.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

ODE.

TO BIRTHA.

POOR, and unknown, a ſtranger to the great,
While now, with holy veneration deep inſpir'd,
To *Him*, whoſe virtue glads the extending *ſtate*,
Wak'd by the voice of *Truth*, my ſoul to ſong is fir'd.

And now, while Friendſhip, trembling o'er the ſtrings,
Breathes on the lyre unutterable things,
And ſteals its ancient, and neglected ſtore:
Hark! o'er the wild-reſounding air,
What muſic floats, in varied numbers near,
And winds, in wildering echoes, down the daſhing ſhore!

Again, in full, deep ſounds, it loads the ſwelling gale;
And now, it ſoftly undulates the breeze;
And now, *a ſmall, ſtill voice*, the notes my ſoul aſſail,
With calm delight reſponſive; now they ſeize,
In bolder ſwellings, on the impaſſion'd *mind*,
That feels *its* different *powers* refin'd,
As now, with many a ſlowly-ſolemn pauſe, they fail.

O Thou, whoſe fingers from the anſwering lyre
Draw ſounds ſo flattering to the Youth of Song,
Deep from my ſoul the grateful ſighs aſpire,
That hail the enjoyment which they would prolong.

Life hath trifling joys to give;
Not in *Life* doth pleaſure live;
Tomb of pleaſure, *tomb* of joy,
Ever anxious to deſtroy:

Shrouding in thy narrow ſpace
Every virtue, every grace.
Tyrant! ſoon thy reign is o'er,
Radiant glory burſts thy door.

Love, who all thy power defies,
Riſing, mingles with the ſkies.
Now, even now, I ſcorn thy wrath—
Glory brightens round my path.

Now thy yawning gates unfold,
While the powerful charm is told.
See, my ſoul, in fancy riſe—
BIRTHA, ſeraph, opes the ſkies.

ELLA.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.

THE floods that deluge all the *plain*,
Enrich the *hills* with loads of grain;
While ſuns that parch the *riſing ſoil*,
But make the fertile *vallies* ſmile.

My farm, this blooming meadow fills,
And drinks the rains from yonder hills—
Still, O ye gods, in ſhow'rs beſtow
Juſt rain enough to make it grow.

But neighbors balance ſuch kind wiſhes;
Your farm may be a pond for fiſhes—
Provided the propitious ſkies,
With copious ſhow'r's, yon hill ſupplies.

Thus fares it with the Banking ſcheme
(Perhaps 'tis but the author's whim)
Protect the Intereſt of *a State*,
And leave the UNION to its fate.

Philadelphia, April 2.

His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth has iſſued a PROCLAMATION, offering a reward of *one thouſand dollars* to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, the men, or any of them, who were guilty of murdering three men and one woman, belonging to a party of friendly Indians, at a Block-Houſe on the Weſt ſide of Beaver Creek, in the county of Alleghany, the 9th inſt.

It is a ſingular circumſtance that none of the oppoſers of the Bank of the United States, either in Congreſs or out of it, ever have attempted to refute the arguments of the Secretary of the Treaſury in his report on which the ſyſtem is founded.

We are requeſted to contradict an account publiſhed in ſome of the papers, of the Death of General Glover—that gentleman being alive.

A letter from Fort-Pitt of 21ſt March, mentions that the Indians have recently murdered ſundry perſons within a ſhort diſtance of that place.

On Saturday the 26th inſt. was launched from the ſhip-yard of Mr. Ebenezer Young, New-York, the Revenue Cutter VIGILANT.

The *report* of the death of M. D'ORLEANS by the populace of Paris, appears to be a ſtory from the ſame budget that produced the pretended flight of M. de la Fayette—and is therefore very improbable.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	16/10.	17/2. pr. £.	88	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/10½	9/.	45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/10	9/.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/9	78¾	do.
Indents		9/.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15/.		

Anticipation realized.

The public Creditors of the United States are now receiving the firſt dividend of the Intereſt due on their Certificates.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.
State of the Wheel Wedneſday, 23d ult.

Prizes drawn.			In the Wheel.		
2	of	1000	1	of	10000
2	of	500	2	of	3000
6	of	200	3	of	2000
13	of	100	4	of	1000
11	of	50	8	of	500
10	of	40	24	of	200
17	of	30	67	of	100
21	of	20	79	of	50
27	of	10	90	of	40
1184	of	8	103	of	30
			140	of	20
			173	of	10
			6401	of	8

PRINCETON, *March* 28, 1791.

LAST Sunday evening died, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs MARIA LEFFERTY, daughter of Mrs. Lefferty, of this place, in the 12th year of her age. The ſudden death of this truly amiable young lady ſhould excite ſerious thoughts in all, particularly her young acquaintance, as, a few days before her death, ſhe was in perfect health. Her loſs is ſincerely regretted, as ſhe bid fair to be a bleſſing to her affectionate mother, and to all her connections.

Death blaſts our fondeſt hopes—beneath the ſkies
We build in vain—the airy phantom flies!
If native charms, to heav'nly worth allied,
Could ward the ſtroke, MARIA *had not died.*

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Suſſex,	Pitt,	Liſbon,	42 days.
Brig Sally,	Hathaway,	St. Lucia,	21 days.
Sloop Phœnix,	Courles,	Snow-Hill, (M.)	
Ship Levant,	Gillis,	Liverpool,	40 days.

The Philadelphia and Dublin Packet, Capt. Geddes, was drove out of Dublin bay, and on the 17th of January was wrecked off St. Bee's-Head—all hands, and part of her cargo, ſaved.

Ship Barclay, Happy Return, and the Ann, all from this port to Londonderry, are loſt in Loughfoyl, near Londonderry—hands ſaved.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,
PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of
Certificates & Public Securities,
On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

Yeſterday was Publiſhed,
The American Muſeum,
OR, UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,
FOR MARCH, 1791.

This day is publiſhed, for the Proprietors,
BY WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,
No. 52, Second-Street, the corner of Cheſnut-Street,
The Univerſal Aſylum,
AND COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,
FOR MARCH, 1791.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

*** *Contents in our next.*

☞ Wanted, to complete ſets, a few Copies of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, for *January*, 1788, for which *five ſhillings* each will be given.

Treaſury Department, March 30, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST for the Quarter ending the 31ſt inſtant, on all that part of the Debt of the United States which ſtands on the books of the Treaſury, will be paid on demand, after that day, at the *Bank of North-America*. All perſons concerned are requeſted to apply there accordingly.

WHEREAS HENRY WEBB, put out apprentice by the Greenwich School for the ſea ſervice, in or about the year 1776, who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and ſailed from England in that year to ſome part of North-America, in the ſhip or veſſel called the *Artemiſſa*, and which ſaid ſhip or veſſel was at that time a Navy Victualler, Capt. *Lewellyn*, and which ſhip or veſſel was alſo a Spaniſh Trader, and afterwards became ſuch Tranſport in his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice as aforeſaid; and whereas the ſaid *Henry Webb* deſerted and ran away from the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, and entered on board a certain privateer or veſſel called the *Revenge*, or *Vengeance Privateer*, of which one *John Deane* was then maſter or commander, then lying at *New-York* in America; and the ſaid Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th day of November, 1779, ſailed from *New-York* aforeſaid to *Savannah*, and arrived at ſuch laſt mentioned place on or about the month of March or the month of April following, to ſome port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and in the month of May, 1780, was ſeen at *Barbadoes* in the Weſt-Indies: but the ſaid *Henry Webb* hath not ſince been heard of, and is ſuppoſed to be dead, it having been reported that the tender belonging to the ſaid ſhip or veſſel called the Vengeance, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabouts, and among whom the ſaid *Henry Webb* it is ſuppoſed was one, were taken by an American veſſel and carried into *Philadelphia*. If any perſon or perſons will give any information of the ſaid *Henry Webb*, or of the time and place of his death, to SAMUEL NAYLOR, Eſq. No. 4, Great Newport-ſtreet, near Long-Acre, *London*, or to the Rev. Mr. JOHN STANFORD, No. 33, John-ſtreet, *New-York*, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble. (97 1aw 3w)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, intituled, "An Act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the act paſſed the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, intituled, "An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office," be, and the ſame is hereby continued in full force until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the treaſurer, comptroller and auditor of the treaſury, and the aſſiſtant to the ſecretary of the treaſury, on public ſervice, ſhall be received and conveyed by the poſt, free of poſtage.

And be it further enacted, That the poſtmaſter-general ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized to extend the carrying of the mail from Albany, in the ſtate of New-York, to Bennington, in the ſtate of Vermont.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT making farther Proviſion for the Collection of the Duties by law impoſed on Teas, and to prolong the Term for the Payment of the Duties on Wines.

WHEREAS it is conceived that the following regulations concerning teas may be conducive both to the accommodation of the importers thereof, and to the ſecurity of the revenue:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That in addition to the proviſions contained in the fourth and forty-firſt ſections of the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," as they regard the payment, or ſecuring the payment of the duties on teas, it ſhall be lawful for every importer of teas, if he or ſhe ſhall elect ſo to do, to give his or her bond to the collector of the diſtrict in which any of the ſaid teas ſhall be landed, in double the amount of the duties thereupon, with condition for the payment of the ſaid duties in two years from the date of ſuch bond; which bond ſhall be accepted by ſuch collector, without ſurety, upon the terms following: that is to ſay: The teas, for the duties whereof the ſaid bond ſhall be accepted, ſhall be depoſited at the expence and riſk of the ſaid importer, in one or more ſtorehouſe or ſtorehouſes, as the caſe may require, to be agreed upon between the ſaid importer and the inſpector, or other officer of inſpection of the revenue, for the port where the ſaid teas ſhall be landed; and upon every ſuch ſtorehouſe, the ſaid inſpector or officer of inſpection ſhall cauſe to be affixed two locks, the key of one of which locks ſhall be kept by ſuch importer, his or her agent, and the key of the other of which locks ſhall be kept by the ſaid inſpector, or by ſuch other perſon as he ſhall depute and appoint in that behalf; whoſe duty it ſhall be to attend at all reaſonable times for the purpoſe of delivering the ſaid teas out of the ſaid ſtorehouſe or ſtorehouſes. But no delivery ſhall be made of any of the ſaid teas without a permit in writing, under the hand of the ſaid inſpector or officer of inſpection. And in order to the obtaining of ſuch permit, it ſhall be neceſſary that the duties upon the teas, for which the ſame ſhall be required, be firſt paid, or, at the option of the party or parties applying for the ſame, ſecured to be paid in manner following; that is to ſay: The ſaid party or parties ſhall give bond with one or more ſurety or ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid inſpector, in double the amount of the duties upon the quantity of teas in each caſe to be delivered, with condition for the payment of the ſaid duties, if the ſame ſhall not exceed one hundred dollars in four months; or, if the ſame ſhall exceed one hundred dollars, and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars, in eight months; or, if the ſame ſhall exceed five hundred dollars, in twelve months: Provided always, That the time be allowed for the payment of the payment of the duties upon any parcel of teas to be delivered, ſhall not be ſuch as to extend the credit for ſuch duties beyond the term of two years originally allowed upon the depoſiting of the ſaid teas.

And be it further enacted, That if the duties on any parcel of teas, which ſhall have been depoſited as aforeſaid, ſhall not have been paid or ſecured to be paid in manner laſt ſpecified, within the term of two years, according to the condition of the obligation to be given to the collector of the diſtrict, within which the ſame ſhall have been landed, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid collector to cauſe ſo much of the ſaid teas, as may be neceſſary, to be ſold at public auction, and retaining the ſum which ſhall not have been ſo paid or ſecured of the ſaid duties, together with the expenſes of ſafe keeping and ſale of the ſaid teas, ſhall return the overplus, if any, to the owner or owners thereof, his her or their agent or lawful repreſentatives.

And be it further enacted, That the bonds, which have been or ſhall be directed to be given, by this or any other act, for monies or duties to be paid or performed to the United States, ſhall be taken in the name of the United States of America; unleſs ſpecial direction ſhall have been given to take them in ſome other name. And the bonds to be taken as aforeſaid, by any inſpector of the revenue, ſhall be delivered by him forthwith to the collector of the diſtrict within which the teas, to which they may relate ſhall have been landed, in order to the collection of the monies therein ſpecified. And the permits which ſhall have been granted by ſuch inſpector, for the delivery of any teas, out of any ſtorehouſe wherein they ſhall have been depoſited, ſhall be received by ſuch collector towards ſatisfying any bond, which ſhall have been in the firſt inſtance, taken by the ſaid collector, touching the ſaid teas; which permits ſhall therefore ſpecify the amount of the duties which ſhall have been paid or ſecured upon the teas to be delivered in virtue thereof; and the name of the ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall have been imported, and of the importer or importers thereof.

And be it further enacted. That all teas, which after the firſt day of April next, ſhall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, ſhall be landed under the care of the inſpectors of the revenue for the ports where the ſame ſhall be reſpectively landed: and for that purpoſe every permit which ſhall be granted by any collector, for landing the ſame, ſhall, prior to ſuch landing, be produced to the ſaid inſpector, who by an endorſement thereupon under his hand, ſhall ſignify the production thereof to him, and the time when; after which, and not otherwiſe, it ſhall be lawful to land the teas mentioned in ſuch permit. And the ſaid inſpector ſhall make an entry of all ſuch permits, and of the contents thereof: and each cheſt, box or package containing any teas, ſhall be marked by the officer under whoſe immediate inſpection the ſame ſhall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progreſſive numbers, and with the name of the veſſel in which the ſame ſhall have been imported. And the ſaid officer ſhall grant a certificate for each ſuch cheſt, box or package, ſpecifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall have been imported, and the number thereof to accompany the ſame wherefoever it ſhall be ſent.

And whereas, for the payment of the duties accruing on Madeira wines, and which may be ſecured by bond, the term of twelve months is allowed; and it is proper to extend, in like manner, the payment of the duties accruing on other wines;

Therefore, Be it enacted, That for the payment of the duties on other than Madeira wines, and which ſhall be ſecured by bond, ſuch bond ſhall be taken with condition for the payment of the duties in twelve months, in like manner as by law is directed for the payment of the duties on Madeira wines.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the EDITOR,

A TOUR IN HOLLAND.

In 1784.

By an AMERICAN.

SEVERAL Gentlemen of literary talents have peruſed the manuſcript of this work—among others, the juſtly celebrated author of M'FINGAL; who, after reading it, made the following obſervations, in a letter to the author, viz. "I cannot return your Journal, without expreſſing my obligations to you for the pleaſure I have received in its peruſal, nor without hinting my wiſhes that you would conſent to its publication. We have in Engliſh, no good account of the cuſtoms, manners, &c, of the United Provinces. Travellers have exhauſted themſelves in deſcriptions of France and Italy; but the tour to thoſe countries only has been faſhionable. Notwithſtanding our connexion with Holland, the people of this country know little more of it than of Otaheite. This circumſtance will render your Journal both novel and uſeful.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Partly original, and partly already publiſhed,
Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work ſhall contain 200 pages; be printed on the fineſt writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to ſubſcribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as 250 copies are ſubſcribed for.

IV. The ſubſcribers names ſhall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia; alſo, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who ſupply ſubſcribers with the American Muſeum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North ſide Cheſnut-Street Wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND Rum,	Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea } TEAS, of the firſt quality,
Molaſſes,	
Muſcovado Sugars,	
Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,	Boſton Sail Duck,
Pimento,	No, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,
Caſſia,	6 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Old Batavia Arrack,	Boſton Prime Beef,
Spermaceti & Wax Candles,	A quantity of choice Carrot
Spermaceti, Right Whale,	Tobacco.
and Tanner's Oil,	N. England Tow Linen.
Beſt pick'd Mackarel,	*Philadel. March* 18. [e.o.3w.]

FOR SALE,
In the City of New-Brunſwick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almoſt new, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the Houſe. Said Houſe is thirty-four feet ſquare has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the ſame, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made eaſy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in ſaid city, or the ſubſcriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not ſold, to be rented from 1ſt day of May next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PAMPHLET, containing ſome remarks on the firſt volume of the "Defence of the American Conſtitutions," written by the Vice-Preſident of the United States, has been circulated in France, as a production of the late GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON. Any perſon who will furniſh the Editor hereof with a copy of ſaid pamphlet, ſhall be paid a double price for the ſame.

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS
Continental & State Certificates,
Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

MACHINERY FOR SPINNING FLAX, HEMP AND COMBED WOOL.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives public notice, that he has obtained a patent for *a ſtivering wheel and table, a movement for wetting the thread by conical cloth coated thrumblers, and another for the ſame purpoſe, by a cloth coated roller, a leathern belt moved by rollers, for the purpoſe of the preparatory drawing of the ſtivers, and another leathern belt moved in like manner, by rollers, for the purpoſe of drawing the roved flax, hemp and wool*, being improvements upon the mill or machinery of Kendrew and Porthouſe of the town of Darlington in Great Britain.

This machinery, with the original mechaniſm on which it is graſted, being of the utmoſt value to the United States, the ſubſcriber hereby offers to make and erect a complete mill or mills, including both the original works, and his above improvements thereon, for any individual or company, on terms to be by them agreed on; and to conduct the Manufactory either for a ſhare of the profits, or ſtipulated wages. GEORGE PARKINSON,

Philad. No. 65, *Cheſnut-Street, March* 17, 1791. [93 6t.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, } per. 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar, }
Two pounds of ſoap, }
One pound of candles, }

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*